REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The rejections presented in the Office Action dated June 12, 2008 (hereinafter Office Action) have been considered. Claims 1-9, and 11-33 remain pending in the application. Reconsideration of the pending claims and allowance of the application in view of the present response is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-33 are rejected based on 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,934,756 to Maes (hereinafter "Maes") and U.S. Patent No. 6,965,929 to Kumar et al. (hereinafter "Kumar"). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections. The Applicants respectfully submit that the claims as previously presented are not rendered obvious in view of the combination of Maes and Kumar. However, in order to facilitate prosecution of the application and in a *bona fide* attempt to advance the application to allowance, the Applicants present this response with amendment to clarify particular aspects of the claimed invention. These amendments make more clear what is believed to have been originally set forth in these claims, but now states so more specifically.

Using independent Claim 1 as an example, this claim now sets forth that a Web service message is sent from a first network entity via the Internet. The Web service message is targeted to invoke a remote procedure call of a mobile terminal. The mobile terminal is configured as a network server, and is not Internet addressable. A request is directed to an Internet accessible locator arrangement to assist in processing the Web service message. The locator arrangement is capable of identifying and locating mobile devices that are not Internet addressable. The Web service message is sent to the mobile terminal via the locator arrangement using a mobile services transport protocol. The Web service message is processed at the mobile terminal to invoke the remote procedure call. Similar amendments have been made to independent Claims 13, 19, 23, and 28. These amendments are fully supported in the Specification as originally filed (e.g., Specification ¶¶ 0006 and 0042-0043) and no new matter has been added.

The combination of Maes and Kumar fails to teach or suggest all of the limitations of Claims 1, 13, 19, 23, and 28. For example, the combination of references fails to teach or suggest a mobile terminal that is configured as a network server from which a remote procedure call can be invoked. In the rejection of Claim 1, Maes (e.g., col. 29, line 29 to col. 31, line 19, and Figures 17 and 19-20) was relied upon to show sending a Web service message to a mobile terminal and processing the Web service message at the mobile terminal. However, in these excerpts, as in the rest of the disclosure, Maes suggests that hand held devices are acting only as clients and not servers (e.g., *"a system 1600 comprises a source 1601 (e.g., a client hand held device which provides speech I/O to a user)... and a server 1602 comprising one or more conversational engine,"* Maes, col. 28, lines 40-44; *"client device 1701 may be, for example, a desktop PC (personal computer), a PDA (personal digital assistant), an automobile computer, a smart phone,"* Maes, col. 29, lines 51-54; *"a client (mobile terminal) and speech server,"* Maes, col. 59, lines 10-11).

Further, although Maes makes numerous references to remote procedure call protocols such as SOAP, Maes fails to teach or suggest a hand-held device is operating as a server from which a remote procedure call can be invoked. For example, on columns 61 and 62, Maes shows example SOAP invocations initiated by clients that are targeted to speech servers. It is clear from the context that the client, not the server, has the characteristics of the mobile devices described in Maes (e.g., *"SOAP and XML parsers may impose too heavy constraints on some clients,"* col. 61, lines 48-49). Kumar was not relied upon to show a mobile terminal that is configured as a network server from which a remote procedure call can be invoked, not does Kumar teach or suggest this feature. Thus the combination of Maes and Kumar fails to teach or suggest at least this aspect of independent Claims 1, 13, 19, 23, and 28.

Further, although the Kumar was relied upon to show a mobile terminal that is not Internet addressable, the combination of Maes and Kumar fails to teach or suggest communicating with a mobile terminal that is not Internet addressable via a mobile services transport protocol. Kumar describes a gateway device that couples two IP

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networks (e.g., Kumar, col. 1, lines 38-40). This gateway only operates at the network layer and below (e.g., *"can be used with any type of wired (e.g., Ethernet) or wireless (e.g., ATM--Asynchronous Transfer Mode) networks...not limited to use with the protocols specified herein, such as ICMP and ARP,"* Kumar, col. 4, lines 40-46) and nowhere is it taught or suggested that the gateway of Kumar would have any effect at the transport layer. As recognized in the Office Action, Maes fails to teach or suggest a mobile terminal that is not Internet addressable, thus the combination of Maes and Kumar fails to teach or suggest a locator arrangement that both locates a non-Internet addressable mobile terminal and directs requests to the terminal using a mobile services transport.

For at least the reasons given above, the combination of Maes and Kumar fails to teach or suggest all of the limitations of Claims 1, 13, 19, 23, and 28, nor has the Office Action set forth any rationale why claim limitations not taught by the combination of references would nonetheless be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. Thus it is respectfully asserted that Claims 1, 13, 19, 23, and 28 are allowable over this combination of references.

Dependent Claims 2, 4-9, 11, 12, 14-18, 20-22, 24-27 and 19-33 depend from independent Claims 1, 13, 19, 23 and 28, respectively, and also stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in view of the combination of Maes and Kumar. While Applicant does not acquiesce to the particular rejection to these dependent claims, the rejection is now moot for the reasons discussed above in connection with the independent claims. "If an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. §103, then any claim depending therefrom is nonobvious." M.P.E.P. §2143.03; citing *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Therefore, dependent Claims 2, 4-9, 11, 12, 14-18, 20-22, 24-27 and 19-33 are also allowable over the combination of Maes and Kumar.
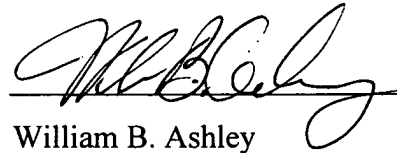
Authorization is given to charge Deposit Account No. 50-3581 (NOKI.003PA) any necessary fees for this filing. If the Examiner believes it necessary or helpful, the undersigned attorney of record invites the Examiner to contact the undersigned attorney to discuss any issues related to this case.

Respectfully submitted,

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